

THE HONDO ANVIL HERALD.

HONDO, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY JANUARY 18, 1919.

VOL. 33. No. 25

the Boys "Over There."

Nantes, France,
Nov. 11, 1918.

L. J. VanFleet, Hondo, Tex.

Mother:—
was received here today, that
as been declared. What great
Whistles are blowing and the
are rejoicing. Colors are flying
every building and every little
that has a flag staff; the people
glad. We haven't been a-
et to day. We started to the
early this morning, but a
came up and we almost ran
so we anchored until it rises.

a great trip over, stopped at
Nova Scotia and waited for
ips. The U. S. S. Herman
as rammed and sunk on the
Sidney. I guess you read of it
papers. At Sydney we all got
and sailed away, about eighty
in the convoy. But the
ek out we ran into an awful
and got separated for almost
ys before we all got together
We then ran into a submarine
should have seen us maneuver
It was great. Only a few
it was all over. The U. S.
met us out from Brest, a
days, in the Bay of Biscay,
oyed us through to Brest. We
ere for one day and night and
for Nantes, being convoyed
vers and chasers. We arrived
zaire; there we waited one
a we went up the river to
which is a great ammunition
d, believe me, we had a plen-
too, French 75's and shrap-
otton and petric acid, and
we were almost rammed by
ish transport, and an English
also ran almost into us and,
if they had I would have
"airplane" to bring me
ut, nothing doing, and here

is a fine city, and we had a
o the river. The people and
French girls waving at
was great. We tied up at
can Docks especially for am-

They use American cranes,
S. A. machinery. Also I
a few good old U. S. A. en-
ing some long ammunition
the French engines are not
to pull many cars. The
engines sure look good to
e had a great time here and
to stay longer. I found my-
a nice little French or
she is some little queen,
very little English but we
keep a conservation going,
some English and she
some French.

only wish you and all the
d see what I have seen,
I like the good old U.S.A.

Well, it is late and I must
anted to write you a few
you know that if I am far
(and amid all of this rejoic-
ing most of you people
d perhaps I will be able to
now that the war is over.

1 night.

Nov. 12th.

W lines now to finish this
are riding the ocean blue
d still they don't trust the
All showing lights are out,
ches are the same. I have
nirs for you and the others;
much, but my money ran
al). Well, news is scarce
epy, so will close for this
and best wishes to you all.
our loving son,

CLARENCE VAN FLEET.

At sea.

Mrs. August Schuehle, Hondo, Tex.
Dear Mother:—

I received your letter a few days
ago. I am certainly glad to hear that
every one is O. K. Received a letter
from Oscar and Rollie Bless the first
of the week and saw George also, so
you know that we are all well. We
are now in billets where we can have a
fire and be comfortable. But about
starting home I can't say, imagine we
will have to stay here a couple of
months yet. I sure would like to spend
Xmas at home. Think we will leave
here in a few days, but just where we
will go to I don't know. Suppose we
all read a lot about the 90th division.
I am proud to say that I stayed with
the huns until the finish. I saw quite
a few sights but have nothing to worry
about now, for we don't have to dodge
machine gun bullets and cannon balls.
The huns can't stand against the Ameri-
can soldiers, for when they see us
coming business picks up.

I am now No. 1 at the gun and it
"only" shoots 500 shots a minute.
When we laid our barrage Nov. 1st we
opened fire with 48 machine guns and
in a short time afterwards we captured
men, horses and cannon, and many
other things too numerous to mention.
You can tell Aunt Jane that Rollie,
Budie and Rohlf are well, but I never
have been able to meet them. I am
proud to hear that every one of us
made the drive successfully.

We are now receiving our new cloth-
ing so we can dress up. How are papa
and Bob getting along with the Bevo
joint?

It hasn't rained here since the drive
stopped, but it's very cold. The
weather here is not like in the States;
for it's a steady cold, not cold one day
and hot the next. The French claim
that last year at this time the snow
was two feet deep. As Uncle has given
us warm clothing and a good overcoat
I think we will be able to make it.
All the boys are anxious to get home
now. The days seem like weeks. I
told them we should be glad that it is
over with. Will now write oftener.
Received Charles letter and have an-
swered it.

First I want to say that I thank the
Almighty that I went through safe,
although at times it seemed very dark,
and a man's life was hardly considered
anything.

Well, dad, when I sailed from the
States, was thirteen days coming over
and landed at Brest, France; we went
through the town on the way to the
barracks where we were to rest for
three days. The barracks were at the
old fort where Napoleon trained his
great army, and also kept his prisoners;
was enclosed by a high rock wall
about 12 feet high. We then left there
and went to Bar-sur-Aube where we did
our first M. P. duty in France, which
was not so hard; we were billeted in
large barns which the French had used
for that purpose since the war started,
slept on the floor and was a little cool
at times.

This place was about 50 miles from
the front; on a still night we could
hear the roar of the large guns on the
eastern front, but didn't realize what
it was to be close up. We stayed there
seven weeks while the 36th Division
was training. Had some good times
while there, and some that were not so
good. We then left there and went to
Pocouy, where we stayed 10 days.
While we were there I patrolled a few
days on horseback over the country
looking for stragglers, but mostly to
pass off the time. Now comes the trip
that was the noted one, "the trip to
the front lines," where many a good
soldier went and never returned; we
started in the morning, about 10 o'clock,
hiking, went all day, and late in the
evening it started raining; rained on
us for about two hours. We only stopped
long enough to put our rain-coats
on, and started again, through mud
over our shoe tops and wet as rats.
We stopped after dark to drink only
one cup of coffee—nothing to eat—and
almost froze; after our coffee was
drunk we went on a way further where
we spent the night in some old bar-
racks; it was so dark and the road so
muddy that you could hardly walk, and
talk about tired and sore feet! but we
had them! We then started out next
day, hiked all day. That night we got
up to where the trenches of 1917 were,
so it began to look a little like war to
us; we then could see the French shooting
at Boche planes every few minutes.
Still we would wonder what the front
was like.

We had a splendid turkey dinner on
the ship, then I donned my nice, cool,
white uniform and went on liberty in
Balboa, Canal Zone. First I took a
nice, refreshing swim, then four
friends and I chartered a car and took

(Continued on third page.)

Mrs. WILLIAM A. SCHMITT:

Dear Mater—I guess you have been

feeling sorry for me all day, but there
was nothing like that necessary. Of

course I would much rather been in

the good old "Etas Unus" today, but I
cannot say that I am having such a

worse time at that.

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the ship, then I donned my nice, cool,
white uniform and went on liberty in
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... THE ...
R. LEINWEBER CO.
TAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
Deere and McCormick Repairs
Good Place
Trade Phone 195

HONDO, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY JANUARY 18, 1919.

November 21, 1918.

in the sights of the peninsula for a
couple of hours, and the scenery was
wonderful and the climate is simply
great.

There are lots of beautiful señoritas
flitting around in big autos over from
Panama City, just a stone's throw
of the week and saw George also, so
you know that we are all well. We
are now in billets where we can have a
fire and be comfortable. But about
starting home I can't say, imagine we
will have to stay here a couple of
months yet. I sure would like to spend
Xmas at home. Think we will leave
here in a few days, but just where we
will go to I don't know. Suppose we
all read a lot about the 90th division.
I am proud to say that I stayed with
the huns until the finish. I saw quite
a few sights but have nothing to worry
about now, for we don't have to dodge
machine gun bullets and cannon balls.
The huns can't stand against the Ameri-
can soldiers, for when they see us
coming business picks up.

We go through the canal tomorrow
and will stay in Coca Sola for a few
days and then escort the Farragut and
six submarines back to San Francisco
where I will likely be transferred off
the ship.

Give my love to all at home.
Ship ahoy!

BILL SCHMITT, U. S. A.
(Seaman now.)

AUXERRE, FRANCE,
Nov. 24, 1918.

MR. B. F. MOSS, YANCEY, TEXAS:

Dear Old Dad—It was my great
pleasure to sit down tonight and write
home to you, as the 24th is "Father's
Day" and all boys of the A. E. F. are
supposed to write to their fathers so
they receive it by Xmas Day as a gift.

and dad, all those that receive them
ought to be thankful that their boys
are living and able to write. In this
letter we can write anything we wish,
tell where we are, where we have been
and what we have been doing. Of
course can't tell it all, as it would take
more than a week to write everything,
but will try my best to write a few
pages anyway.

First I want to say that I thank the
Almighty that I went through safe,
although at times it seemed very dark,
and a man's life was hardly considered
anything.

Well, dad, when I sailed from the

States, was thirteen days coming over

and landed at Brest, France; we went

through the town on the way to the

barracks where we were to rest for

three days. The barracks were at the

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looking for stragglers, but mostly to

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the front lines," where many a good

soldier went and never returned; we

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evening it started raining; rained on

us for about two hours. We only stopped

long enough to put our rain-coats

on, and started again, through mud

over our shoe tops and wet as rats.

We stopped after dark to drink only

one cup of coffee—nothing to eat—and

almost froze; after our coffee was

drunk we went on a way further where

we spent the night in some old bar-
racks; it was so dark and the road so

muddy that you could hardly walk, and

talk about tired and sore feet! but we

had them! We then started out next

day, hiked all day. That night we got

up to where the trenches of 1917 were,

so it began to look a little like war to

us; we then could see the French shooting

at Boche planes every few minutes.

Still we would wonder what the front

was like.

Starting out next morning for Supipe,
a town where the 36th Division head-
quarters were, we arrived there about
12:30; it was about 10 miles from there
to the front. We ate dinner and then a
detail of men was picked to go up to the
front and go on duty, so I was one of
the first caught. We were taken from
Supipe in trucks and went over the
Hindenburg line on our way, as the
Germans had been driven back from it
about eight miles on this front, which
was called the Champaigne front. The
trucks took us up to about three miles
back of our artillery and dumped us
off, and from there we hiked on in.

Up to this time we were all feeling
good, but we had now got up to where
the sky was lighted up by artillery fire,
and it being night when we got there,
we didn't know where we were or
what would happen. Our big guns
right back of us were firing to beat the
band, and the Germans shooting at us
from three directions with the big
shells that tore holes in the ground
where they hit big enough to bury a
house. So we found us a dug-out and
went down in it—seven men besides
myself—as we were split up into small
details after we got on the front, each
Corporal being in charge of one.

There was a big dance at the Tivoli
Hotel here last night, and a big 15,000
dollars government dance over in Coca
Sola, but I did not go to either of them
for reasons of my own.

We stayed in there all night, and on
coming out next morning were a little
surprised when we saw dead Germans
and French all around our dug-out that
hadn't been buried.

We stayed at this place for four
days, being shelled almost all the time
until the last day, when the Boche had
retreated so far back that they couldn't
reach us. We were doing traffic guard
and catching stragglers and duty for
71st Brigade headquarters. At times
the Boche would drop some of his sou-
venirs so close that we would have to
dig the ground to keep from being hit
by shrapnel.

Brigade headquarters were moved
forward, so we had to move up to, not
knowing how far we would have to go.
As the front line was about seven
miles from where we were, and the sector
over which we had to go was the
battlefield where the 36th made its
drive, and believe me, it was a sight.

Germans, French and Americans all
scattered over the field and the road
where we were walking. Some places
we would pass where a boy was hit
with a shell and his body torn to pieces
and the trucks carrying up ammunition
would run over pieces of their
bodies just as if they were pieces of
wood lying in the road. Sights of all
kinds could be seen for about five
miles, then we came to a part

START THE
NEW YEAR
RIGHT

By looking carefully to the preservation of your health.

We carry everything in the line of DRUGS AND MEDICINES That are conducive to your health

MARTIN DRUG CO.
THE REXALL STORE

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Bargains in guns at C. R. Gaines. 19

Heating Stoves. Holloway Bros.

Auto tops re-covered at Eugen Hues-

ser's. 49

Leave your Laundry at City Tailor

Shop. Phone 125. 25

Bicycle tires just in, at Bargains, at

C. R. Gaines. 23

Wanted—Several loads of wood on

subscription, at this office.

Machine hemstitching and pic-

edging, 10¢ per yard. Mrs. H. B.

Houston, Uvalde, Texas. 38-6m.

Misses Claire and Una Gaines were

the guests of their sister, Mrs. Arthur

Weide, in San Marcos this week.

Just received fresh stock of Auto

Casing and Tubes, any size. C. R.

Gaines. 23

On account of the flu, Willie Neuman

had his shoe-hospital under quarantine

last week.

All kinds of furniture repairing at

Edwin F. Boeck's. All work done at

reasonable prices. 14-11

"The Pastores," a Mexican society

of a somewhat religious trend, was

rehearsing a play Sunday.

LOST—Automobile chain 34x4, on

Yancey-Hondo road. Finder will please

return to L. J. Schmidt, Hondo, Texas.

Lieut. Frank Jungman, after a few

days spent at home following his dis-

charge from the military service, left

for Houston where he resumed his

studies at Rice Institute.

Lieut. Arthur Jungman, of the Field

Artillery, came in from Camp Zachary

Taylor last Friday, having been mustered

out of the military service. After a few

days he will resume his studies in the

civil engineering class in the

A. & M.

Henry J. Boeck, looking fit and fine

for any service that Uncle Sam might

have had in store for him, came in

from Camp John Wise Wednesday, he

having received his honorable dis-

charge. While he is glad to be at

home, now that his services are no

longer needed by his government, he is

a little disappointed at not being sent

across. He was in the balloon training

school and says he does not regard

the time spent in the military service

by any means lost.

Butcher Knives. Holloway Bros.

Owing to quite an increase in the

number of "flu" cases in the town last

Monday the schools were closed at noon,

making the third suspension thus far

this term. While there are quite a

number of cases in the town, so far

there have been no fatalities nor even

serious cases. While every one re-

grets the closing of the schools we be-

lieve the public is a unit on the protec-

tion of the health of the children. This

epidemic will eventually pass and then

the children can resume their studies

in the building without jeopardizing

their health. While the sessions have

been suspended in the building, the

"flu" apparently being a contact dis-

ease, a correspondence school is being

conducted for the more advanced pu-

pils, so the time is by no means lost by

the scholars most vitally interested in

the present term of the school.

THE MAN WHO SELECTS THE LOGS

that finally reach here in the form of lumber of various kinds is an expert. And he uses his very best judgment in picking for us. Ask any builder about our lumber. What he will say will make you a customer of ours.

KUNTZ-FLINT LUMBER CO.

Quihi Notes.

Jan 15, 1919.

Mrs. Henry Nienhoefner and daughter, Alice, were visiting F. W. Boeck and family Thursday.

O. H. Miller was delivering a truck load of gas for O. A. Grell and Co. Thursday.

O. A. Grell made a flying trip to Hondo Thursday.

Henry Bohlen, the New Fountain butcher, was shopping here Friday.

Joe J. Boeck made a business trip to Hondo Saturday.

S. G. Carter delivered a load of gas for E. A. Balzen.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neuman went to San Antonio Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strosser were visiting relatives here.

Miss Erna Schmidt was seen here Saturday.

Ernest Grell, Alfred Boeck and Walter Brucks were visiting Dirk Lindenburg and family. Rah rah, Bootie.

Mr. and Mrs. Luebbe Boeck were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Balzen Sunday.

F. F. Mumme and family were visiting H. J. Loesberg and family Sunday evening.

Alfred Breiten, the Quihi "second

handed" blacksmith, is entertaining the Quihi boys with sweet music.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Boeck visited Matt. Saathoff and wife.

Otto Lindenburg was bicycling on our streets Sunday.

H. J. Boeck is at home from Camp John Wise. He received an honorable discharge from the army.

TWIN BABIES.

The Big 4 Ford Shop

Is now ready for business. Give us a call. J. H. Meyers & J. W. Crow, proprietors. 20

Campbell Plead Guilty.

Thomas G. Campbell, former assistant postmaster at Hondo, entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court Tuesday to the indictment returned against him by the grand jury last week on charges of converting to his own use funds of the United States postal department. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,802, the amount of the embezzlement charged, and to serve a year and one day in the Federal prison at Leavenworth.—San Antonio Express, Jan. 16th.

Bank Election.

A stockholders meeting of the First National Bank was held at the office of the bank Tuesday evening when the following directors were elected: Ed. de Montel, Jno. Muennink, Geo. Muennink, H. G. Wilson, H. C. Roche, Aug. Kempf and J. M. Finger. The directors elected the following as officials of the bank for ensuing year: J. M. Finger, president; Ed. de Montel, vice-president; Horace Bradley, cashier; and Charles Finger, assistant cashier, both the directorate and the officials of the bank remaining the same as last year.

Farm Loan Association Elects.

A meeting of the members of the Hondo National Farm Loan Association was held here Tuesday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the meeting was not as well attended as its importance merited. The following were elected directors for the coming year: Albert Biltz, Rud. L. Haass, C. H. Hartman, Claude W. Gilliam, Ray J. Taylor, Louis R. Neuman and Lyman Morris. The following were named as officers for this year: Albert Biltz, president; C. H. Hartman, 1st vice-president; Rud. L. Haass, 2nd vice-president; H. E. Haass, secretary-treasurer. The following were designated as the appraising committee: W. N. Saathoff, H. W. Butts and H. R. Bailey.

A resolution endorsing a change in the homestead law to enable homeowners to procure loans from the Federal Land Bank was unanimously adopted.

Butcher Saws. Holloway Bros.

Albert Saathoff received an honorable discharge from the army and returned home last week.

Will Reitzer of Medina Lake visited his brother, John Reitzer, here last week and went to San Antonio Sunday for medical treatment.

LOST—Black Grip between Hondo and D' Hanis. Finder notify Jno. H. Harrington, 106 Joliet Ave. San Antonio, Texas. 21, 4t

Sausage Grinders. Holloway Bros.

For Sale—Some choice, pure-bred Barred Rock Cockerels, stock from the celebrated Dixie Poultry Yards at Beaumont. Price \$2.00 each. Apply at the Anvil Herald office.

C. O. Walker was here Wednesday from San Antonio to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the Hondo Light, Power & Ice Company.

For Sale—Several excellent Bronze Toms for breeding, none better. Write or phone Mrs. J. E. Flowers, at P. S. Ward's. 25, 4t

Butcher Knives. Holloway Bros.

No. 113

Official Statement of the Financial Condition of

THE HONDO STATE BANK

at Hondo, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1918, published in the Anvil Herald, a newspaper printed and published at Hondo, State of Texas, on the 15th day of January, 1919.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts, personal collateral	\$103,557.21
Loans, real estate	2,025.00
Overdrafts	1,195.77
Bonds and Stocks: Liberty Bonds	10,000.00
Real estate (banking house)	6,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,800.00
Due from approved reserve agents, net	28,032.10
Due from other Banks and Bankers, subject to check, net	624.25
Cash items	1,528.42
Currency	21,448.00
Specie	3,939.93
Interest and Assessment Depositors' guaranty fund	3,626.18
Other Resources: W. S. S.	838.00

\$184,414.86

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$30,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Undivided profits, net	4,818.92
Individual deposits subject to check	134,595.94

\$184,414.86

STATE OF TEXAS,

County of Medina; We, E. R. Leinweber as president, and H. F. King as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

E. R. LEINWEBER, President.

H. F. KING, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1919.

R. MERRIMAN,

Notary Public, Medina County, Texas.

Correct—Attest:

JOE NEY.

GEO. MUENNINK,

P. JUNGMAN, Jr.,

Our Castroville Page

Local, Personal and Business Items from This Busy Burg

CASTROVILLE, January 16, 1919

ED. HUEHNER, LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

News or business matter for this page for the week's issue should be submitted to Mr. Huehner or mailed direct to us at Hondo not later than Wednesday night of each week.

Some party or parties mutilated two monuments in the children's section of the Lutheran cemetery. One of them was damaged beyond repair. We also learn that valuable flower vases and other trinkets of love are oftentimes abducted from both cemeteries. Somebody better look out a little.

Mr. Paul Renken of Hondo was a Castroville visitor Tuesday.

Mr. F. W. Muennink of Hondo passed through our Burg Wednesday, enroute to San Antonio.

Messrs. Wm. Reitzer and Henry Saathoff passed through Friday morning en route to San Antonio on business bound, returning in the evening. We learned that Mr. Reitzer had had the misfortune to fracture his arm above the wrist several weeks ago. We join his many friends in wishing him a speedy and permanent recovery.

Mr. Jack J. Bendele came in Sunday night from the Nueces country.

We are indeed glad to state that Mr. Louis Scherrer is fast convalescing after a severe illness, and in his many friends in wishing him a speedy and permanent recovery.

Oscar Droitcourt of Camp Travis was mingling with his many friends here Sunday.

Mr. L. Rihn of Biri was a Castroville business visitor Monday.

Mrs. Emil Bippert and daughter, Miss Alma, were called to Aransas Pass, to the bedside of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bippert and children, who are all sick with Flu.

Mrs. F. Kilhorn and daughter, Miss Lizzie, visited at Noonan during the week.

Miss Elvira Wurzbach and brother, Alvin, were here from Cliff Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alb. Geant were here from the French Settlement Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert de Montel and daughter, Miss Mollie, visited Sauz Sunday.

Jake Droitcourt was here from Hondo Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Burrell and little daughter, visited in San Antonio one day this week.

Mr. Jos. Courand and son, Joe, of San Antonio, were guests of Louis Scherrer and family Saturday.

Arthur Koch of San Antonio spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Louis Scherrer and daughter, Miss Florence, Miss Mary La Coke and James Fitz-Simon visited in Lacoste Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. T. Fitz-Simon and Miss Stella Stone, and Master Jack Fitz-Simon spent Saturday and Sunday in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tondre and Joe Tondre and family attended the funeral of Mrs. Tondre's sister, Mrs. Meyer, in San Antonio Tuesday.

Robert de Montel visited in Hondo Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Muennink and Miss Lenora Tondre of Hondo were guests of Mrs. Pauline Tondre here Sunday.

Quick Cure for Croup.

Watch for the first symptom, hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. It is prompt and effectual.

Weekly Health Talks

Where Most Sickness Begins and Ends

BY FRANKLIN DUANE, M. D.

It can be said broadly that most human ills begin in the stomach and end in the stomach. Good digestion means good health, and poor digestion means bad health. The minute your stomach fails to properly dispose of the food you eat, troubles begin to crop out in various forms. Indigestion and dyspepsia are the commonest forms, but thin, impure blood, headaches, backaches, pimples, blotches, dizziness, belching, coated tongue, weakness, poor appetite, sleeplessness, cough, colds and bronchitis are almost as common. There is but one way to have good health, and that is to put and keep your stomach in good order. This is easy to do if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a wonderful tonic and blood purifier, and is so safe to take, for it is made of roots and herbs. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine, and it is good to know that so distinguished a physician is proud to have his name identified with it. When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that these remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines. If piles are torturing you, get and use Pierce's Anodyne Pile Ointment. The quick relief it gives is hard to believe until you try it. If constipated, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken while using Anodyne Pile Ointment. Few indeed are the cases which these splendid remedies will not relieve and usually overcome. They are so good that nearly every drug store has them for sale.

A Grand Dance will be given at Wernette's Opera House at Castroville, Sunday night, Jan. 26, 1919. Homan's Orchestra of San Antonio will furnish the music.

Come one, come all and have a fine time.

Stomach Trouble Cured.

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Tablets. Mr. J. P. Klotz of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used."

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schwae and little son spent the holidays with Mrs. Schwae's parents at D'Hanis.—Sabinal Schenck.

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes:

"From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . .

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

The Tax Collector and Tax Assessor of Medina County will be at the places named below for the purpose of collecting State and County Taxes for 1918, and taking Assessments for 1919:

Quihui	Jan. 2, 12 to 4 p. m.	1919
Dunlay	" 3, 10 to 4 p. m.	"
Biri	" 6, 10 to 4 p. m.	"
Devine	" 7, 8 and 9,	"
Natalia	" 10, 9 to 12 a. m.	"
Coal Mine	" 10, 1 to 4 p. m.	"
Riomedina	" 13, 10 to 1 p. m.	"
Cliff	" 14, 10 to 4 p. m.	"
Costrovile	" 15, 16, 17, to 4 p. m.	"
Lacoste	" 20 and 21,	"
D'Hanis	" 23 and 24,	"

Cured at the Cost of 25 Cents.

"Eight years ago when we first moved to Mattoon, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. I felt miserable. Every morsel of food distressed me. I could not rest at night and felt tired and worn out all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person."

Friends here have received notice of death of Mrs. Zonia Hart Lawhon early this week at Jourdanton.

Fisher Bailey was here Saturday from Hondo.

Lawyers Briscoe, Morris and Brown have been over at Hondo attending county court.—Devine News.

RURAL ORGANIZATION FOR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

BY FLETCHER DAVIS.
Rural Organizer for State Department of Agriculture.

There are two factors entering into the economic welfare of rural people. They are production and distribution. As production and distribution just equals the needs of consumption, the producing class prospers and the consuming class fares contentedly. If production exceeds normal healthy demand, the resultant unprofitable prices have a reflex action on production, causing a halt, and eventually in hardship on both the producing and the consuming classes. If production fails to keep pace with the demand, some part of the consuming world suffers; the speculative world takes an unjust toll from the consumer, and the producer does not always share in the increased price of his commodity.

It is manifestly, therefore, the concern of economists to see that production and distribution maintain a common level with the demands of consumption to the end that production receives a reasonable reward and that consumption be not taxed above its ability to pay. This and this alone can insure a prosperous and contented people.

In America, we pride ourselves on larger production per man than any other country. So long as lands are abundant and cheap and man-power the limiting factor in production, this achievement is one in which we can well take pride. But as lands become scarcer, higher in price, and subject to higher taxation; and as labor becomes more abundant, a fundamental change evolves, and acre yields must be increased to keep pace with increasing costs of production and satisfy the growing demands of consumption. We have not fully measured up to the needs of normal times in this particular. For a number of years consumption of many standard commodities has shown a dangerous tendency to exceed their production in this country. In the meantime, and despite the ever increasing cost of land, acre yields, in the cotton States of the Southland, especially, are showing a decline so rapid as to occasion alarm for the not distant future welfare of the country.

These conditions are such as to give speculation the widest opportunity and it is doubtful if in the history of the world, such an excessive tribute was ever levied upon the consuming world as at the present time. According to statistical data compiled by our Federal Government, the producer is receiving only 42 per cent of what the consumer is paying for his products. Manifestly, 58 per cent of the value of such common commodities as farm products is too much to be paid for distribution. Somebody is paying unjust tribute, and where injustice prevails someone is suffering. Judging from the cry over the high cost of living on the one hand and the increase of tenancy on the other, both consumer and the producer are sufferers. When speculators cease to be servants of the public, content to render needful service in distribution at reasonable and fair pay, and levy excessive and unjust tribute on traffic, speculation becomes a two-edged sword cutting at the very heart and vitals of a country's prosperity and perpetuity.

A. L. Ludwig, undertaker, a brother-in-law, is here looking after the funeral, burial to be made in Rose Lawn Cemetery, San Antonio, at 2 p. m. Thursday.—Devine News. Jan. 9th.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Before using this preparation for a cough or cold you may wish to know what it has done for others. Mrs. O. Cook, Macon, Ill., writes, "I have found it gives the quickest relief of any cough remedy I have ever used." Mrs. James A. Knott, Chillicothe, Mo., says "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cannot be beat for coughs and colds." H. J. Moore, Oval, Pa., says "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on several occasions when I was suffering with settled cold upon the chest and it has always brought about a cure."

Notice to Taxpayers.

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PERUNA A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Rundown and Unable to Work

"I am pleased to recommend Peruna as it was beneficial in restoring my health when I was all run down from overwork and nervous worry and was unable to take up my regular work. A friend recommended Peruna and he was sure that it would restore my strength. I soon found that I was getting better and in a little over two months I was able to resume my duties with renewed vigor and strength. It certainly is a wonderful medicine to vitalize the system."

For Sale Everywhere

To Vitalize the System

Mr. George Atkinson, Stationary Fireman and Member of Workmen, 323 E. 8th Street, Topeka, Kansas. His letter opposite leaves no doubt of his faith in Peruna.

Liquid or Tablet Form

ciate its importance, the statesmen ceiving instruction, become a who have to deal with it, will give and learn wisdom of his teach it equal recognition along with its other co-ordinate departments.)

It is easier and more economical to not to reach and serve the whole body of fool can do nothing more reach and serve the individuals of any unorganized mass. You multiply the efficiency of the servant by the number of units you can bring into a compact, mobile organization to be served by him. In recognition of this very elemental fact, the creators of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to other duties imposed upon the Commissioner of Agriculture, made it the specific duty of that official to cause to be organized community clubs, associations, societies, or organizations which the framers of the law were pleased to denote Farmers' Institutes.

This was in 1907. And today, representatives of the State Department of Agriculture are still the only authority organizing the people under statutory mandate and the organizations they effect—Farmers' Institutes—are the only community or agricultural organizations that are a part of the Government itself. Others have, of course, a legal status, but it alone can claim Governmental parentage.

The Farmers' Institute is vested with a three-fold mission of usefulness and service to the people—social, educational and economic. And like Longfellow's analogy of the bow and string to man and woman, "useless each without the other." Without social intercourse and relationship, education becomes the vague, uncertain speculations of the hermit and economic endeavor subsides to the mere satisfaction of individual animal wants. Without education, society loses its refinements and economic endeavor loses its skill and degenerates into an ignorant application of mere animal strength. Economic endeavor loses its incentive to you deprive it of the rewards of intellectual attainments and of social pleasures. They are so bound up that to separate them or give undue prominence to the one at the expense of another, is to weaken and possibly destroy the whole. Therefore, the sphere of usefulness of the Farmers' Institute is a broad and comprehensive one, touching the entire social, intellectual and economic life of the people. Its possibilities for usefulness are limited only by the ability of the people to use it wisely, skillfully and profitably.

We need a closer social relationship between the people of our rural districts.

We need to know each other better that there may be a closer bond of sympathy between us and a better spirit of confidence in each other. We need to know that business—legitimate, honest business—is the giving of needful and useful service for a reasonable and fair wage in the form of profits, and not a skin game in which each is the legitimate prey of the other and getting the best of him, it is only in this way that honesty in business can be fostered and suspicion—the bane of all co-operative endeavor—can be effectually dispersed. Social intercourse alone can bring this about. Where can it be more surely, more certainly and more quickly fostered than under the democratic auspices of our Farmers' Institutes, where all meet upon a common level and all must act upon the square to maintain the respect and the sufferance of their fellows?

As people meet in social intercourse, a healthy rivalry, or rather emulation, stimulates intellectual inquiry and mental endeavor. We acquire knowledge through experience, observation and the teaching of others. We grow in mental stature as we exercise the faculties of mind and utilize our acquired knowledge. In the Democratic forum of the Farmers' Institute, any person possessing knowledge that may be useful, can give public expression to that knowledge in a way that will reach the most people and do the greatest amount of good. In that way, all may become teachers in this great free school of the Farmers' Institute. So can every person who comes into its counsels with a free and open mind and capable of re-

and the sufferance of their fellows?

And it is in answer to the needs of all that we have our National and State Departments of Agriculture to promote the welfare of the whole people, while placing the administration of laws dealing specifically with agricultural matters in the hands of men especially qualified for their administration.

When the statesmanship of Texas came to recognize the rights of the Agricultural interests of this great commonwealth to a co-ordinate division in the executive branch of our government, their response to it was the present State Department of Agriculture. (It may be remarked in passing, that when they fully ap-

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peared in the executive branch of our government

the Boys "Over There".
Continued from the first page.)

here I went over and saw the Company G, 141, after they made the drive, and believe me, was quite a difference in them—going and hurrying going on, but were singing religious hymns. told me that it was hell going "up the top" and that I had better be careful that I was an M. P., and they only wished that they were also, as the bursting of the machine and the spitting of the machine were rather trying on the nerves. were nine officers killed out of the many, all three of the Majors at the start. Some of the officers lost nearly all of their men. of the boys from Devine were Regers Killough and several that I can't think of. Pa, we won the war and whipped the but remember, it has cost the thousands of Americans boys. hope and pray that I won't have mess anything in the war line

were on the front for thirty days a day passed that was spent sleeping sound, I was awoke bursting of shells nearby, not where the next one would hit me, it isn't like being at home on a spring bed and dreaming good things next day. The one here was "Will I get any to eat to-morrow?"

last day on the front was the interesting one of all, when we were active and shells were going and our boys went over the evening. We didn't know the hour when to advance, but it was some time in the afternoon before sun-down we some airplanes going toward which was about a mile from we were. In a few minutes the country from behind us seemed to come up from our artillery which gun to put over a barrage for us boys to advance behind. We at the foot of a hill and when started, of course, we wanted to see the show, got up on top of it, which was high enough to see the country in front of us for head and to watch the results. The country was a solid cloud like, fire and dust when the shells bursting. The spitting of the guns and the crackling of was about all we could hear. Miles ahead one could see villages and ammunition dumps except that the Boches set on fire as retreated. One mine that the was set off in a town about 2 miles from where we were, was so that the shock knocked several boys down and all of the windows were broken to pieces.

was the last time that the 36th over the top. They captured hundred Boches and only lost men. We were relieved by a division the next day. I could whole history about my expenses, but will wait until I get home, don't think it will be long. Fifty were taken out of the 36th division to the Army M. P., instead of M. P. So we were sent from this town to catch some devils and A. W. O. L. men that are I have been here only two days, been almost all over France I am over here. In one city, Chateau, I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Margaret Wilson sing out of the statue of Joan of Arc, was Sunday a week ago.

From there we went to Chaumont, and at Troyes saw the statue represents the Fall of Troyes. After reading all this dope you may everything here is worth to see, take it from me, there is no place that I would give for the at Yancey and it will be dearer if I ever get back there. Have in every kind of a place from a hog up to the finest hotels in France, slept in barns, stables, and all of houses, in dug-outs, and out open with nothing over me but the shell that would pass over few minutes.

Dad, will close, and hope you get O. K. Tell Barnard and Emmitt and it see how they would like gone after Bill. But don't many read it; if they wanted why didn't they come over and themselves. Good-bye. Your son,

Corpl. EDGAR F. MOSS,
Provisional Co. M. P. Corps.

Arrangements have been made with L. Hanley to do a real estate business at D' Hanis. See him at the place and talk over your wants with him. Fletcher

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the Farmers' Union Warehouse Company of Medina County will be held in the Company's office, in the Leinweber building, in Medina, Texas, Saturday, January 25, 1919, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, cleanse little bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "fruit laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children, of all ages and for grown-ups.

Stockholders' Meeting.

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H. W. BUTTS, President.
ALB. BILHARTZ, Secretary.

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THIS MAN WANTS TO TALK TO YOU



The Pirate-

"Sh! What would happen to me if I were your kid? Well, if you're not acquainted with Calumet Baking you don't know what a good excuse I have. *I Can't Help Helping Myself*—they're so good! Good for me, too, because Calumet Baking are wholesome and easily digested.

Millions of mothers use

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

because of its purity—because it always gives best results and is economical to use.

It contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it.

You save when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

BAKING POWDER

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

CALUMET

BAKING POWDER

CHICAGO

100% Pure

100% Pure</p

Place Of Fertilizers In Southern Agriculture

Former-Banker Discusses Real Value of Fertilizers Out of His Years of Experience, Observation and Study—Timely Topic Relating to Vital Southern Problem—Extracts From an Address.

Bright Williamson, Darlington, S. C.

Agriculture is the bed rock and foundation upon which every other industry must stand or fall. All the people prosper or fail to prosper according to the abundance of the harvest of the soil, and upon agriculture depends the prosperity and happiness of the world.

Better methods of agriculture include the use of modern implements, modern cultivation and soil improvement. This brings us directly to the importance of the fertilizer industry as a means of improving our soils. Fertilizers are absolutely essential in order to increase the fertility of the soil. They have a direct effect upon agricultural production and through the products of agriculture a direct effect upon all other industries.

Anything which contributes to an increase in our agricultural productions, contributes to the welfare, comfort and prosperity of our people as a whole; and this brings us directly to the consideration of the importance of the fertilizer industry in relation to other lines of business.

Fertilizers Necessary in South

The very nature of our soil, climate and rainfall makes it impossible to farm successfully without regularly breeding our crops from artificial sources with at least two of the several principal elements entering into the composition and development of plant life. Without fertilizers much of the best producing cotton lands in the South would become unproductive and farming would be unprofitable. In many states, except in a few localities, soil is no more capable of producing without being fertilized than stock is capable of performing work without being fed. Our lands must be fed just as we feed the stock that work them or they will become too poor to even pay the cost and expense of cultivation.

Transformed Sections

Large sections of land in various parts of the South Atlantic States, forty or fifty years ago, required four or five acres to produce one bale of cotton, which now, by intelligent farming, made possible by the use of fertilizers, yield one bale to each acre, or the equivalent, of other crops. Poverty stricken sections of one or two generations ago have been transformed into populous and prosperous communities. Our ability to rebuild and make our lands more fertile has enabled people to live and settle in more desirable communities, and to enjoy advantages of better markets, schools, churches and social conditions. Better rural conditions have made the "back to the farm" movement not only a possibility, but a reality.

Prosperity Due to Fertilizers

Whatever may be the direct benefit, it is obvious from a study of the situation that the present prosperity and greater population in South Carolina is far more largely to the use of commercial fertilizers than to any other cause, because in South Carolina fertilizers are absolutely necessary to profitable agriculture upon which most of our business and other industries depend. Had it not been for the use of commercial fertilizers South Carolina could not be considered an agricultural state.

Taking into consideration the cost of fertilizers, statistics will bear out the statement that the once worn out

Aim At Above-the-Average Yields In 1919

From Progressive Farmer, Dec. 31, (them), it should be remembered that rather liberal expenditures are justifiable. For instance, when a bale of cotton with the seed is worth \$150, our average per acre yield of one-third of a bale is worth \$50; but when we increase this to two-thirds of a bale, worth \$100, we have a gross profit of \$50 with which to pay for the cost of the increase. Of course the cost of this increased yield, if the matter be gone about judiciously, will practically never be as much as \$50. More often than not, in fact, it will be \$25 or less, leaving a net profit of \$25 or more per acre. And the same rule will hold with other crops and livestock as well. The higher the yield per acre or per animal, within certain limits, the greater the net return.

The new year and the years to come hold great things for the thinking, progressive, business-like farmer. Prices promise to remain good for a long time, and fair profits seem certain for the man who farms right.

Good land, planted to good seeds and well fertilized and well tilled is the key to successful farming; for good land, plus good seed, fertilization and tillage, means high yields and good profits. In the new year, every farmer should aim at these; and in getting

Cocoons All Year 'Round.

Across Lake Worth, from West Palm Beach, Fla., is Palm Beach, situated on a strip which extends along the Atlantic ocean for many miles. The world famous Royal Poinciana, one of the world's largest hotels, and the Palm Beach hotel, both face Lake Worth. The shores of the lake for miles are fringed with stately coconut trees, always in bearing.

Plant Food in Soil.

A chemical analysis cannot show the amount of available plant food in a soil. A chemist could, without difficulty, make an artificial soil containing every element of plant food in abundance, and yet be perfectly sterile. Peat, for example, is usually very rich in nitrogen, but it is locked up or unavailable. To pulverize it and mix it with lime is to change it into a highly nutritious soil.

UPON SACRIFICE OF U. S. DEPENDS FATE OF EUROPE

NEW TASK OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION INVOLVES THE SHIPMENT ABROAD OF EVERY TON OF FOOD THAT CAN BE PUSHED THROUGH AMERICAN PORTS.

Review of How We Saved During War, With No Great Surplus, Gives Clue As to How We Will Save Through Will to Prevent European Famine.

To the voluntary service and sacrifice of the American people must be attributed the continued health, strength and morale of the allied armies and the people behind the lines who have been bearing the brunt of our war.

Upon this same spirit of service and sacrifice will depend Europe's fate in the months to come. In the past year we have carried out an export program the magnitude of which is almost beyond comprehension. But with the new demands which have come from the nations liberated from German oppression our exports must be almost doubled. We must ship to Europe every ton of food that can be pushed through our ports.

Before the war this country sent about 6,000,000 tons of food to Europe each year. In the past crop year we sent 11,820,000 tons. As a war program we had obligated ourselves to export 17,500,000 tons in the present year. Now that we are called upon to keep starvation from the liberated nations this figure must be increased to a minimum of at least 20,000,000 tons. Kept Up a Living Ration.

Without our help it would have been absolutely impossible last year for the allies to maintain a living ration. Since our entry into the war we have been contributing largely to the support of one hundred and twenty million people whose normal food supplies have been cut off, whose production has fallen almost to the vanishing point, whose fields have been devastated by Germany. The food exported from the United States in the past year has been sufficient to supply the complete ration of twenty-two million people.

It is hard to grasp the magnitude and significance of the assistance which has been lent the allies by the patriotic, voluntary service of the American people. The food we sent abroad last year would have been sufficient to feed one-fifth of our population. And this was done in spite of the fact that we entered the year with short crops. Our surplus was practically nothing. An overwhelming proportion of the food that left this country last year was saved out of the normal home consumption of our own people.

Oversome Great Obstacles.

In spite of difficulties met in internal transportation and shortage of ocean tonnage, our food exports last year amounted to a figure that a few years ago would have been unbelievable. Even the most optimistic element of our population faced with anxious consternation the prospect which opened before us with the beginning of the 1917 harvest year.

We entered the past crop year with a wheat supply which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels available for export. When the crop year ended we had sent 141,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe. The American people had saved out of their normal consumption 221,000,000 bushels.

A survey of export figures shows that the conservation of flour brought about by the wheatless meals, wheatless days, substitution in our kitchens and bakeries, enabled us to send to our allies and the allies 33,000,000 barrels of white flour—wheat figured as flour. Had we exported only our visible surplus, we would have been able to ship less than 4,500,000 barrels.

Answer to Rhondda—Wheat.

Before December 1 our surplus had gone overseas and an additional 36,000,000 bushels had been taken from the stock reserved for home consumption and added to the surplus already shipped to the allies. It seemed hardly possible that we could bring our total exports above 100,000,000 bushels by July 1. But in January the late Lord Rhondda, then British Food Controller, cabled that unless we could send an additional 75,000,000 bushels he could not take responsibility for assuring his people that they would be fed. The American people responded by sending 85,000,000 bushels of wheat, saved from their home consumption between the first of the year and the advent of the new crop.

By October 10, 1918, we had already shipped 65,956,305 bushels since July 1. Absolutely the only limitation upon our wheat exports since the latest harvest has been the scarcity of ocean tonnage.

When figures began to show definitely that the people of the United States were actually reducing their consumption of foods needed abroad, the Food Administration was told that it was comparatively easy to bring about conservation of staple necessities, but that it would be far more difficult to accomplish an actual decrease in the use of luxuries. The doubters took sugar as an example, and declared that it would be practically impossible to bring our consumption of sugar down to a point that would meet only the food needs of the nation.

Sugar Ration Observed.

The fact that the Food Administration has twice been able to relax the voluntary sugar ration is in itself proof that the ration of two pounds per person per month was generally observed throughout the country. This

IF EVERY PERSON

looking for Fine Stationery, Neatly and Correctly Printed on GOOD Paper and at very Moderate Prices Would Try Our

Job

Printing

they would find what they want
—PRINTING THAT PLEASES!

The ANVIL HERALD

Telephone 127 South of Depot Hondo, Texas

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.



SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINE

TEXAS & LOUISIANA

Are endeavoring to assist the Government in every way possible

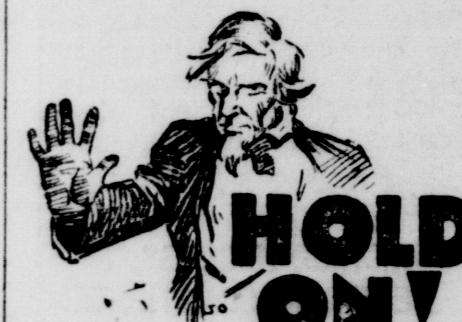
TO WIN THE WAR.

The management wishes to make service meet the demands of the public.

To that end it offers the co-operation of its several departments. The rates, freight and passenger, will very likely create opportunity for such operation and the officials of the traffic department, at all points, will gladly render every assistance possible covering the application or interpretation of these rates that patrons be subjected to a minimum degree of delay or inconvenience in the handling or running business over these lines or connections.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Practice Thrift and Economy
Lend Your Money to the Government



EAST BOUND

No. 228 (Jitney) due 4:50 a.m.

No. 102 due 9:10 a.m.

(No stop between Hondo and San

Antonio.)

No. 10 due 6:45 p.m.

WEST BOUND

No. 227 (Jitney) due 1:10 a.m.

No. 101 due 3:00 p.m.

(Stops at Hondo, Sabinal, Uvalde, Spofford and Del Rio.)

No. 9 due 9:45 p.m.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 are discontinued.

A Tonic Laxative

that will remove the bile from the Liver and
cleanse the System THOROUGHLY without
disturbing the stomach is truly a Perfect
Laxative.

LAX-POS WITH PEPSIN

is the name of a Reliable and Perfect Laxative
which soon relieves Sick Headache, Distension,
Stomach Troubles, Gas and Piles caused
by a Torpid Liver and Constipation. Always use
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